

NO PROSPECT OF A VOTE.

THE SILVER DEBATE IN THE SENATE DRAGGING ALONG.

A Little Excitement in the Pension Bureau—Other News From Washington To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18.—The session of the Senate yesterday was the most exciting one held in a long time. Senator Sherman made a speech of an hour and a half, which was listened to with marked attention. The debate was sharp at times, and tinged with acrimony. At one time it looked as if there would be a personal encounter between Senators Morgan and Washburn. The fiery Southerner indirectly rebuked the Minnesota Senator. The storm serves as an index to the feeling of impatience and resistance which has been gradually accumulating. Senator Sherman only amplified in his speech what he has been saying privately for two weeks, and the time may be extended further back still in referring to Senator Hill's utterances.

Mr. Sherman's taunt of the Democrats for failure to agree among themselves has had the effect of increasing the prospect for a session of Democratic Senators. Seven or eight Senators on each side of the chamber, led by Senators Butler and Pugh, have been trying for the past two or three days to get their fellow Democratic Senators to agree to submit the entire question to a party conference and abide by the result of its decision, and it is understood that Senator Gorman, chairman of the caucus, has the question under advisement.

There is a possibility of a joint Democratic caucus of both the House and the Senate, as suggested by Senator Hill in his speech yesterday, and acquiesced in by Senator Butler.

All the members of the Senate are beginning to feel that the present strain can not last a great while longer, and that a desperate effort will be made to find relief in some direction. The silver men court adjournment, and expect to meet on Monday, the result would be favorable to them.

IN THE SENATE TO-DAY.

The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock this morning, at the expiration of the recess taken yesterday evening. Mr. Morgan took the floor, in motion of Mr. Delph to amend the journal so to show the presence of Mr. Allen, when the roll was called at 10:00 o'clock Monday evening, that Senator having failed to answer when his name was called. Mr. Morgan said that while the decision cited yesterday by Mr. Hill, from the 14th, of the United States Supreme Court Reports, might be twisted and perverted into an support of his (Mr. Hill's) position, as a judicial decision, it could not be placed in that category except by the artificial aid of a statute. He said that the Supreme Court merely decided that the House of Representatives, under the constitution, had the right to make their own rules for ascertaining and recording the fact that a quorum was present. There were men in the world who would not consent to be so easily that they could follow the Supreme Court in all its decisions, who could bend their consciences to the will of a majority, and who would not at any time, but such men had no just conception of the rights of the representatives of the people and of the States. Such persons were ready on any occasion, when it served their purpose and promoted their political prosperity or their desire to deprive a minority of its rights, to do anything that might be necessary to achieve their ends. It might suit men of that class to follow the Supreme Court around and around, but they would not take an oath of allegiance to the opinions of the court to-day, and change the vote to-morrow when the decision of the court changed.

Mr. Morgan said, did not suit him, and he referred to the decision of that court that no paper money issued by the Government or a national bank could be tender, which was not agreeable to a great many people in the United States. Thereupon, he said, Congress, with great liberality, increased the number of Senators to nine for that purpose. It was not for him to say, but the people of the United States, or a great many of them, are ready to sign in order to get money upon the bench who would reverse that decision and decide that paper-money obligations issued by the Government were legal.

MR. MORGAN DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Mr. Hear said that the nominations of the two new judges were sent to the Senate before the legal tender decision was announced.

Mr. Morgan replied that he might be wrong in his history of the facts, but he did not think he knew the facts in this world. Although the statement, repeated now by Morgan, gained currency, it was without the slightest foundation. Mr. Morgan distinguished that he had not asked the judges were appointed for that purpose, but so the people believed. Referring to Mr. Hill's reference to his (Mr. Morgan's) connection with the Confederacy, Mr. Morgan said, eleven years after the war of the Union did not do to desert from the constitution, but to preserve it. He had more respect for those who had the pluck to shoulder the burden of the war than for those who continually referred to that period but remained at home. He was not alarmed when he heard one of these gentlemen refer to his attitude in 1861. No honest soldier who had fought in the war ever did. It was only those who hired substitutes and pleading the baby at home that he had to fight in the habit of rising in the Senate; and, referring to the fact that he (Mr. Morgan) had participated in the secession of the States, he said that he was not ashamed of the fact.

SENATOR YORRICK'S PLAN.

Senator Voorhees said to-day in reply to a question by the representative of the Associated Press that he would make an effort to continue the present recess system inaugurated last evening. He says that his plan now is to have the Senate sit each day from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and that he is of the opinion that this will prove the best plan for turning out work and getting rid of the long speeches.

It is, he thinks, fairer to all parties, and will have the benefit of seeing Senators in a better humor than the night work, which is wearing upon temper as well as upon physique. Mr. Voorhees expressed the opinion that the end of the long speeches is near, and anticipates that the present week may close it.

A CAUCUS PROBABLE.

The Anti-Special Democrats are circulating a Call For One.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18.—Can any is now the order of the day outside of the routine proceedings in the Senate. Realizing as they do that it is next to impossible to agree upon any substitute for the repeal bill as it stands without a caucus, some of the anti-special Democrats have been for the last two or three days moving in the direction of securing a meeting of the entire Democratic side of the chamber for the purpose of agreeing upon a party measure, and the opening of the session this morning found this work in active progress.

Senator Vest had prepared a formal call and was circulating it among members. This call is directed to Senator Gorman, chairman of the Democratic caucus, and it not only asks him to call the caucus, but pledges the signers to acquiesce in his decision. Mr. Vest has received sixteen signatures, all of them anti-

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When these routine matters had been disposed of, the Hon. James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, appeared to make one of the principal addresses of the morning. The hall was not crowded, but all those who were present listened with intense interest to Mr. Eckels's words. Considering the financial difficulties through which the country has passed since Mr. Eckels came into office, the bankers were especially interested to know what he would have to say.

CONTROLLER ECKELS'S ADDRESS.

Doublets have arisen in my mind as to the propriety of this congress, and I am inclined to undertake to discuss before this assembly of experienced men questions bearing upon the conduct of our monetary policy.

Because of the official position which happens to be mine, it is not inappropriate that I should bear witness to the fact that I am not a partisan of any party, and that I am not a partisan of any party, and that I am not a partisan of any party.

It is in my opinion that the most important question of the day is the question of the money supply, and that the most important question of the day is the question of the money supply.

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GIBBONS'S SILVER JUBILEE.

AN IMPOSING CATHOLIC CELEBRATION AT BALTIMORE.

A Large Attendance of Distinguished Clergymen—The Procession and Exercises—Letter of Congratulation From the Pope.

BALTIMORE, October 18.—Bright sunshine greeted the opening of the festivities of the celebration in honor of the jubilee of the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore. The faithful Catholics have since early dawn been gathering from all parts of the city, their mecca being the cathedral and the cardinal's residence, both of which are gayly decorated in honor of the occasion. The admission was by card, and only a few of the thousands were able to pass the police cordon around the building, but the people stood there patiently waiting for the interesting procession, and uncovered their heads reverently as the clergy, the bishops and archbishops in the robes of their office passed the cathedral were handsomely decorated. Over the front entrance of the cardinal's residence is a balcony where a cardinal's throne and from the windows flow the stars and stripes, while below is a fringe of the papal colors. The central hall is decorated with the coat of arms of Maryland, and to the right and left the windows bear the coat of arms of North Carolina and Virginia, in recognition of the cardinal's residence in those States.

Allen Ripley Foote made a plea for a sound currency and banking system. He said: "There is nothing in the nature of things to prevent the establishment of a sound currency, carrying into operation and enjoying to the utmost the most stable, the soundest and the most economical system of currency and banking system in the world, a system by means of which we can gain and maintain our financial independence. Such a work can not be successfully undertaken by politicians who retain power by beguiling the people with promises of a new system of currency and banking system, but by a party who has been sound on questions of finance, and who has consistently adjusted the currency and banking system to the needs of the country, and who has been sound on questions of finance, and who has consistently adjusted the currency and banking system to the needs of the country."

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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

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Specimen copies mailed free on application. The postage on a single copy in a wrapper is 1 cent.

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TELEPHONE CALLS.
Editorial Rooms—4731 Business Office—4732

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1893.

TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

We printed yesterday two very significant interviews which the Vice-President would do well to study. Judge Thomas M. Cooley and Mr. Simon Sterne are men whose words are entitled to the most respectful consideration. They are, both of them, great lawyers, and are both familiar with the spirit of our institutions. Judge Cooley, speaking of senatorial courtesy, says:

If the custom to that effect were to grow up and be tolerated by courtesy, as one that is dignified a body would not be abused, it would be void, and the Senate in recognizing it to the extent of permitting the minority to decide what its action should be, or that no action should be had, when the minority so declared, would be taking a revolutionary course.

Its constitutional duty plainly is to proceed as if no such revolutionary rule or custom existed. When a minority of the members show by their conduct, and even boasting declare, that they propose to avail themselves thereof, for the express purpose of preventing the Senate exercising its constitutional authority, they are in no way proceeding to make use of the rules of the body for orderly purposes, and the Senate is no more bound to submit to these disorders than it is bound to submit to that of persons not members who should in any way attempt to prevent regular legislation.

Members of the majority should make the proper motions, looking to the definite and final action on the pending measure, and the presiding officer should recognize them, since only in that way can the business of the Senate to express its will be exercised.

We believe that this is sound doctrine. Stewart has no more right to obstruct the orderly proceeding of the Senate than a door-keeper or spittoon-cleaner would have. He is an intruder and a revolutionist. This is Judge Cooley's view. Beyond question it is the sound view. There is indeed no other view which is consistent with the existence of Democratic institutions. It seems to us that the responsibility is largely with the Vice-President. He can force a vote whenever he pleases. Why not meet force with force? Mr. Simon Sterne, one of the most distinguished lawyers of New York city, is of the same opinion. He says:

Assuming that there is a clear majority in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law, Mr. Stevenson can press a vote, with the consent of a majority, although there is no rule recognized of cloture or call for the previous question. The method is perfectly simple. The presiding officer declines to entertain dilatory motions, and on appeal from the majority's motion, he sustains him. He then puts a vote on the main question, after disposing of the various amendments then before the house, without recognizing any further motions to amend, has the vote and majority recorded, certifies the bill to the President, which, with his signature, becomes a law, although all the rules and customs of the Senate may have been violated in enacting it.

We do not see how there can be any escape from this conclusion. Mr. Stevenson is the presiding officer of the United States Senate. The business of a presiding officer is to see that the body over which he presides does not degenerate into a lawless mob, but that it moves along in an orderly, legal and constitutional way. Rules or no rules, the chairman of a legislative body is bound to guide it—not to control it, but to guide it. This responsibility inheres in the office. Mr. Stevenson would not hesitate to interfere in behalf of an oppressed minority. He would insist that the minority had a right to be heard. And yet he seems unwilling to do anything to secure the right of the majority to control the Senate. We say that things have reached such a pass that the President must act. Confessedly the silver debate is over long ago. For ten weeks the "debate" has been going on. It is good for ten weeks more. The Senators who are pouring forth this flood of talk are playing with the Senate. They have thrown aside all pretense. Courtesy has been lost sight of. The dignity of the Senate has been trampled on. It is no longer a deliberative body. It is no longer a legislative body. The majority is powerless. As Judge Cooley says, a revolution has been effected. This being so, what right have the revolutionists that Mr. Stevenson is bound to respect? Not one that we can think of. Even as Senators they have had every right, to which they are entitled. In ten weeks even Peffer and Stewart should be able to tell all they know many times over.

But the Senate and the country have rights which Mr. Stevenson can vindicate if he will. He does not need any rights. Common decency, common sense, his official position, these things are sufficient warrant. He has the power. Will he use it? Let Senator Voorhees move that the Senate proceed at once to a vote upon the Voorhees bill, and let Mr. Stevenson refuse to recognize any Senator until after the vote has been taken. We hold that this would be not merely a justifiable, but a praiseworthy act upon the part of the Vice-President. Will he not come to the rescue of an outraged people?

If he desires a precedent, let him look to the British House of Commons, which is one of the most democratic legislative bodies in the world. The Speaker of that House, like our Vice-President, is sup-

posed to be wholly above all mere partisan considerations. He is chosen because of his supposed fairness. The position is one of the greatest dignity, and the man who fills it has substantially a life tenure. Governments may come and go, but he holds his office. To all intents and purposes he is not a member of the House. He does not control it as our Speaker does; on the contrary, he is almost the counterpart of the President of our Senate. And yet in the long debate in the House of Commons on the adoption of the closure, the Speaker forced a vote by declining to recognize any of the filibusters. Though they yelled "treason," the House applauded and the Nation approved. The act has become historic. In the account of it, which was printed in yesterday's News, it was said that "the Speaker explained that there was no known power which could terminate a debate or suppress obstruction in what he described as the first debating assembly in the world. 'I assumed that power,' he went on to say, and the ringing cheers which drowned the remainder of the sentence voiced the sentiment of the nation, which was that however harshly his ruling bore on one section of the empire, it put a stop to a scandal which bid fair to cast discredit upon parliamentary government generally.'

That is our case exactly. Will not Vice-President Stevenson rise to the occasion? Will he not "put a stop to a scandal" which has already cast discredit upon representative government? The eyes of the Nation are upon him.

THE MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The further appointments of city officials are soon to be announced. Possibly Mayor Denny has made up his mind as to the appointees. Nevertheless we think it not amiss to recall to him some things in this particular that we have said since his election. Among these is this:

Mr. Denny was not elected by a strict party vote, and could not have been so elected. Democrats in large numbers voted for him, not because they had forgotten his previous administration, but because they disapproved of the policy, and because they believed in Mr. Denny's promises. Mr. Denny's election was not an endorsement of his last term, and he will make a most grievous mistake if he shall so consider it. We do not think he does so consider it, and it is only fair to Mr. Denny to suspend judgment until he has indicated more clearly his purposes by the character of the appointments to the administrative boards.

At another time, discussing this same question, we spoke as follows:

The most important duty Mr. Denny has to meet first is the selection of his boards. He has doubtless given the subject much thought already. On the character of the men selected the people will form their expectation of the kind of administration that we are to have for the next two years. Too great care, therefore, can not be exercised.

The administrative boards should be composed of men who are recognized as genuinely representative of the best interests of the city. They should be truly representative of both political parties. It is to be expected, of course, that the Republicans will have the majority of the members of all the boards. But the Democrats should not be excluded. They should be represented in the same class of Republicans that should be drawn upon, but men whom the whole city will recognize as public-spirited citizens who are not in the least interested in the party of the day.

And in selecting Democrats Mr. Denny should not choose men that the Democratic party disapprove of. He should be careful not to get any Democratic Catechism on his hands. He should take really representative Democrats, men in whom the party has confidence, and whom it will be glad to see in public place. Mr. Denny declares his purpose to make the administration non-partisan, in deference to the spirit of the charter. The city will look for the proof of this purpose in the character of the men chosen for the boards.

These remarks are still in order. It is "in the air" that Mr. Denny shall have a "fair trial." The very atmosphere welcomes him to an unhampered effort to do his best. The result of the moral purification of Tuesday's election makes it easier to go straightforward in a broad, non-partisan execution of the law than to go in any other direction. Whatever shall be Mr. Denny's choice, we believe, we have said, that the temper and disposition is that his administration shall have a fair trial, and that, too, in a community that wishes him well. It is, therefore, we think, doubly important that he shall by his steps give evidence of his recognition of the meaning of Tuesday's verdict.

A FOOLISH POLICY.

The simple truth is that we are not raising enough money to pay our way. Ex-Controller Woolen sees this. A year ago he recommended a 70-cent levy instead of the 60-cent one that was adopted. Events have proved that he was right. But he seemed to have little influence with the Council which fixed the rate for the current year, and it adopted the old 60-cent levy in order to make a good showing in the pending campaign. We have no hesitation in saying that this is a mischievous policy. It may mean a long series of temporary loans, and it means further that we are to pay nothing on our bonded indebtedness. To-day the city is unable to meet its obligations. We have already anticipated our revenues to the extent of \$30,000. We have \$140,000 of temporary loans to pay next month. On the 24th day of next January \$108,500 worth of bonds fall due, and all the while our current city expenses are going on at the rate of \$40,000 a month. We do not mean to exaggerate matters, but there is no use in trying to blind ourselves to the fact that the finances of the city are in a bad condition. We can work ourselves out, but there is need for the strictest economy. In any case, we hope the present city government will not continue the suicidal and demagogical policy of its predecessor. The people are not fools. They would much rather pay the legitimate expenses of an economically administered government than to pay interest to bankers.

It is the Vice-President's move.

INDIANAPOLIS: NEW MAYOR ANNOUNCES A VERY SPRIGHTLY REFORM GAIT AT THE START—WASHINGTON POST.

May the pace down the home-stretch beat it.

POPULAR SENATOR ALLEN, the sixteen-hour speech man, is much distressed because Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, charged him with wasting time. Why he should be angry we can not imagine. A ten-minute speech from Allen would be a waste of time. Yet he is very indignant at Senator Palmer's perfectly truthful suggestion, and says: "I am not here with a brass collar around my neck." Oh, no; his neck is all right. The brass is in his tongue. The collar that he wears is of silver.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GREEN SMITH says that if he were Vice-President, he would have a vote mightily quick. We believe he would. We should like to see him in the act of throttling Stewart. It is perhaps needless to remark that we believe Mr. Smith's analysis to be wholly sound. He was asked yesterday at Washington how he would get a vote. "I would," he said, "be blind to everybody and everything except a motion

to proceed to a vote." The minority, he thought, as every one else thinks, has had every right which it could claim, and it is now simply wasting time. "It is," he said, "making the Senate of the United States ridiculous, and is disgusting everybody who favors the unconditional repeal of the silver law. I think Vice-President Stevenson has a perfect right, and it is his duty, now that the country recognizes the abuse of the rules, to force a vote upon the silver bill. If he does not do this, it would do it within an hour." The Journal headlines this dispatch, "Gambler Smith." We wish Unrump Smith might have a whack at the situation.

Mr. Stevenson has a magnificent chance to emerge from the obscurity which usually enshrouds a Vice-President.

We trust that Controller Truesler will stand out to the extent of his rights and powers against the claims for election expenses. It seems to be not too much to say that an election is taken as a means to gouge the people. No amount of money is too dear to expend for a pure and honest election, and under the Australian system we have a pure and honest election, we believe. But the amount of money justly to be expended for such a thing, and unjustly, are two different things, and the difference is as wide as the world. The bill of particulars for the elections wears the appearance, we say, of a wholesale attempt to gouge the people. We trust that the controller will be able to defeat every item of wrong in the present attempt.

We have heard much of Mr. Stevenson's ax. Has he not a club which he could use on Promoter Stewart's head?

Two late city administrations was evidently a hand-to-mouth affair. Whatever Mayor Denny may or may not do, it is becoming clearer as the days go by that the change wrought last Tuesday was in the highest degree advisable.

SENATOR STEWART thinks we would have had a monarchy had it not been for the United States Senate. We may soon have anarchy on account of the United States Senate; which is preferable?

The dome of the national library at Washington is to be covered. The argument of the conspiracy on the part of Wall Street and English money-lenders!

THE Philokarian Society at Butler University has decided that THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS is an independent paper. The young men have decided to support it. Independence in this connection is a word applied largely to political discriminations. The Philokarian Society, as we take it from the name, is the "Love Christ" society—which is therefore the "love truth" society. Its members in this debate have found the truth on this subject, and do not believe the discussion should have failed of its profitable lessons. Independence is a product of knowledge and courage. The independent man is one who does not believe that one party in a political controversy is necessarily right simply because it was once on the right side of another question, or because his father thought it was right. The student learns that parties are fallible. He does not accept the dictum of the ward primary as more weight than the word of scholars and the lessons of history. There are those who think and those who allow others to think for them. The News prefers to belong to the former class.

It is a pity that the student learns in all things pertinent for the good government of the city than for mere party advantage. And in selecting Democrats Mr. Denny should not choose men that the Democratic party disapprove of. He should be careful not to get any Democratic Catechism on his hands. He should take really representative Democrats, men in whom the party has confidence, and whom it will be glad to see in public place. Mr. Denny declares his purpose to make the administration non-partisan, in deference to the spirit of the charter. The city will look for the proof of this purpose in the character of the men chosen for the boards.

These remarks are still in order. It is "in the air" that Mr. Denny shall have a "fair trial." The very atmosphere welcomes him to an unhampered effort to do his best. The result of the moral purification of Tuesday's election makes it easier to go straightforward in a broad, non-partisan execution of the law than to go in any other direction. Whatever shall be Mr. Denny's choice, we believe, we have said, that the temper and disposition is that his administration shall have a fair trial, and that, too, in a community that wishes him well. It is, therefore, we think, doubly important that he shall by his steps give evidence of his recognition of the meaning of Tuesday's verdict.

SENATOR MORGAN is laboring under the hallucination that he is about the only man who represents the people.

TENNIS is serious talk about continuing the World's Fair another year. The argument in favor of such a scheme is that a better public knowledge of the merits of the Fair would increase the attendance fourfold. But the difficulties in the way are very great. The protection to exhibits during a severe winter would be very expensive. There would be a thousand other difficulties about State and foreign exhibitors, and the stockholders might demand to be paid the surplus after the present season closes rather than risk the matter another year.

SENATORIAL courtesy may soon call for a ten-foot ring and two-ounce gloves.

As the Journal shows, the new charter is a pretty good civil service reform document.

GRANT FAMILY REUNION.

A Notable Gathering in New York Last Night—The Family's Plans.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Members of the immediate family of the late Gen. J. R. Grant celebrated last night the family reunion at the Hotel Marlborough. A number of close friends in the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening in honor of Mr. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who will sail for England on the American line steamer Paris today. Mr. Grant sat at the head of a table surrounded by his own children and his other grandchildren, while the little ones were grouped about a table of their own. Besides Mrs. Grant there were present Colonel and Mrs. F. D. Grant, their daughter, Miss Julia Grant, and their son, Ulysses S. Grant, third; Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Miss Julia Grant, their daughter, Mrs. Sartoris and Algernon Sartoris, Vivian Sartoris and Rosemary Sartoris, his children.

After dinner the family held an informal reception. Persons well known in political, military and social circles passed in and out of the parlors, and many enjoyed the family dinner, and afterward received visitors from a number of close friends in the Fifth-avenue Hotel last evening in honor of Mr. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who will sail for England on the American line steamer Paris today. Mr. Grant sat at the head of a table surrounded by his own children and his other grandchildren, while the little ones were grouped about a table of their own. Besides Mrs. Grant there were present Colonel and Mrs. F. D. Grant, their daughter, Miss Julia Grant, and their son, Ulysses S. Grant, third; Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Miss Julia Grant, their daughter, Mrs. Sartoris and Algernon Sartoris, Vivian Sartoris and Rosemary Sartoris, his children.

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Short in His Account.

SALISBURY, N. C., October 18.—Mr. I. H. Fount, lately cashier of the First National Bank here, has been found to be \$8,000 short in his accounts with foreign banks. The bank directors have accepted Mr. Fount's resignation. He has secured the bank against loss by a transfer to it of personal property and real estate.

Banks Running Over With Money

(Chicago Post.)

It is estimated that between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000 a day was spent in Chicago last week by World's Fair visitors. The banks are running over with money, and some of them are actually cramping for room to store it. It might have been thus all summer if the railroads had come to their senses earlier.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Arrived: Teutonic from Liverpool.

LONDON, October 15.—Sighted: Steamer New York from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 18.—Arrived: Steamer Borne from New York.

Fugaces Ann.

My love, My Queen of May,
The light of your eye is gone.
Thy balmy tresses gather gray,
Thy hair is like a silver stream.

Will thy true eyes alter yet,
And their nuptial smile forget?

My love, will Time deceive,
Will he wither true Love's life,
More than the silly notions know?
More than the roses know that dead,
Than the rose-wreath round his head.

My love, and if thou need
Harbor when the north wind blows;
If thy tender footprints bleed
On the slats among the snow;
Love will raise a sheltered cot,
Where the ice-blast enters not.

My true love, we are wise:
When snow whitens our land,
Underneath the cloudy skies
We will travel hand in hand;
And raising we have far to go,
To our rest beyond the snow.

—From Lord de Tabley's "Poems."

"SCRAPS."

The Car has forty-four uniforms.

The Bank of England covers nearly three acres.

It takes a gallon of milk to produce a pound of cheese.

In one minute the polypus can change its form and shape.

An ordinary thumb can hold 100,000 of fourth-wheel screws.

Nebraska has raised one hundred bushels of corn for every human being in the State this year.

An annual consumption of water in extinguishing fires in London is about 17,000,000 gallons.

It is said that people eat 20 per cent. more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild.

Russian papers complain of the gradual diminution of the volume of water in the rivers of that country.

The steamer between Europe and North America carries, on an average, about seventy thousand passengers a month.

Mrs. Theodore Getchell, of Oshkosh, Wis., has sued for a divorce because her husband "wouldn't split the wood."

An advertisement in a Forest City (Pa.) paper reads as follows: "Every one who can not get trusted anywhere else come to Black's."

A woman has been married three weeks she doesn't like to have her husband around the house in the day-time. —[Athenian Globe.]

Young Calvin Dean, one of a Lewistown (Pa.) putting party, slipped headfirst down a hill against a big snake that bit him on the arm.

The nearest swindle ever perpetrated upon the earth is in circles so exact that the importation of Swiss watches packed in condensed milk can.

In order to furnish sport for a shooting party on his Moravian estate, Baron Hirsch had 6,000 partridges transported there in cages and liberated.

Children in India have to learn the multiplication table up to forty times forty, and we are further to be shocked by the introduction of fractional parts.

Eighty-year-old Mary Rentzheim, of Hellerston, Pa., works a farm of seven acres, and is as strong and healthy as a young man.

Frederick the Great revolutionized the cavalry of his time. All evolutions were executed at full speed, and the charging regiment of Prussian cavalry were deemed miraculous.

The upholsterer beats his nest with the leaves of flowers, always choosing such as have very bright colors. They are inlaid with a fine net of gold, and the compass would make them more true.

In order to save distance, the terminus often constructed bridges from one gallery to another, and the terminus was a solid day in the spring. Foot-ball practice goes on steadily under coacher Wilson, and the boys are working hard to get in condition for their first game, which is played October 19, at Edinburg, Ind. There is more enthusiasm shown toward the game this year than there has been since the half-back from Louisville came to the city.

It is thought there is more good material from which to pick than there has been in former years. Edward Holliday has been elected captain again this year. Hugh Bigan is manager.

SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Cases Decided Tuesday, October 17, 1893.

SUIT BY HEIRS—DEED—DELIVERY—NEW TRIAL

16,245. *Payson Post et al. vs. Charles Davis, Jr., et al.* Starke C. C. affirmed. Hackney, J.

(1) Heirs entitled to the estate of a decedent who died testate on demands in favor of the decedent if there is no administration and no demands against the estate. (2) To present a question on a ruling excluding evidence that the testator was of sound mind and to offer to prove. (3) The executor of a deed includes not only the writing and acknowledgment, but the delivery of it and a finding that the deed was delivered. (4) Where a plaintiff succeeded in an action in which a new trial as a matter of right is given by statute, but was seen on a second trial to have been guilty of a new trial of right is not given by statute. (5) A complaint or cross complaint is not had on a new trial because it embraces some items not properly a part of the cause of action. (6) A party can not succeed in this court upon a theory different from the one upon the cause proceeded in the trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT—INDICTMENT—DEMAND.

16,910. *State of Indiana vs. Ray Sarila.* Posey C. C. reversed. Dailey, J.

When an indictment for embezzlement describes the defendant as "household servant and collector," etc., for the collecting and keeping of the accounts," etc., such indictment is under Section 1944, R. S., 1881, and not Section 1945, and it is not necessary that it should allege a demand.

INSANE PERSON—NONSUITS—PROM CONTRACT

16,282. *Solomon Miller vs. Samuel Hart et al.* Wayne C. C. reversed. Howard, J.

One who has furnished the necessities of life such as board, clothing, etc., to a person of unsound mind, and such contract made with the guardian may recover from such insane person's estate the reasonable value thereof.

APPELLATE COURT.

PUBLIC OFFICER—BREACH OF DUTY—DAMAGES.

889. *John Lane vs. Board of Commissioners et al.* Boone C. C. affirmed. Reinhard, J.

The official character of a public officer is a fact of law, and such official fact is not to be controverted by a private citizen.

738. *City of Jeffersonville vs. Seth Tomlin.* Clark C. C. appeal dismissed. Davis, J.

To authorize an appeal there must be a final judgment. The record in this appeal does not show that the court below ever rendered a final judgment, and the appeal is dismissed.

A Street-Car Suggestion.

The Woodruff Place citizens are making some objections to their street-car service.

After waiting forty-five minutes or two or three times for a car, John L. Griffiths wrote to the president of the company suggesting that inasmuch as Woodruff people were missing meals and sleep, the company ought to put on buffet and sleeping cars. He is waiting an answer.

See display advertisement in this issue of \$3 Chicago excursion by the various lines, October 20, 21 and 22.

SICK HEADACHE.

Positively Cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Costed Tongue, Pain in the Head, TOBACCO, and all the evils.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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THE INDIANA COLLEGES.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF DR. STOTT'S PRESIDENCY.

Officers Elected of Many College Societies—From Moore's Hill, Rose Polytechnic Institute, and Other Colleges.

(Special Correspondence Indianapolis News.)

GREENSBORO, October 17.—The inter-collegiate debate, which will occur during the Christmas holidays between Indiana University and DePauw, promises to be one of great interest.

With an inter-collegiate debating society, college spirit would have opportunity to manifest itself in all lines. The custom of having chapel exercises at 12 o'clock has been discontinued in the preparatory school. Chapel exercises are now held at a quarter before 8, and a noonday prayer-meeting occupies the old chapel hour.

There is a law, passed by the college senate, by which no fraternity is allowed to entertain ladies in its halls without permission from the faculty.

The following compose the DePauw Weekly staff:

Editor—J. T. Otter, managing editor; Paul Burlingame, associate managing editor; S. A. Shoemaker, advertising agent; Church, editor of the DePauw.

Reporters—Max Ehrman, editor-in-chief; Robert Jones, associate editor-in-chief; Edward Dunn, chief of local staff; Miss Lillian Edwards, second assistant local editor; Dana Dunlop, editor of news department; Kent Hilly, editor of athletics.

The first concert of this season's university concert course was given in McHenry Hall last Thursday evening by Genevra Johnston Bishop, soprano, assisted by Walter Howe Jones, pianist, and Adolph Schallachmidt, violinist.

Senator Voorhees is an alumnus of DePauw university, having graduated in 1849. He was a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

"Great Races of Mankind" is the name of a new book by John Clark Ridpath soon to appear.

The board of the Students' Publishing Company has finally decided that there will be no monthly magazine as was at first intended. The only college paper this year will be the DePauw Weekly.

At a meeting of the freshmen class yesterday morning the following officers were elected:

President—Mr. Tilden.
Vice-President—Mr. Wolfe.
Secretary—Miss Grace Smith.
Treasurer—Mr. Allen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Mr. Evans.
Post-Master—Mr. La Heine.

The Sigma Chi entertained a number of their brother and sister fraternity friends at their hall Saturday night.

Dr. Underwood was in the northern part of the State last week collecting botanical specimens.

The DePauw have purchased the old Chesterfield Hall and will rent and devote a part of it for the secret lodge room.

Franklin College.

FRANKLIN, October 17.—The appointment of editors of the Clarion was made this week by the executive board. Frank Martin, of the Athenian Society, was chosen editor-in-chief; Cora Haggsdale, of the Webster Society, assistant editor; Edna Burton, of the Periclean Society, local editor; and Ethelwyn Miller, of the Periclean Society, alumni editor. Considerable interest attached itself to the appointments, and the result is eminently satisfactory.

The first meeting of the senior class was held Monday afternoon, and class organization was effected. The members who were officers in the junior class were re-elected. They are:

President—Daniel G. Dunkin.
Vice-President—Mrs. Dunkin.
Secretary—Charles J. Bunnell.
Treasurer—Mrs. Bunnell.

The first lecture of the rhetorical course was given Wednesday morning by President Stott on "The Art of Association With the Great." The first entertainment of the regular lecture course is announced for November 1st, to be given by the Temple Quartet of Boston.

President Stott and Professor Johnson attended the sixty-first anniversary of the Fairland Baptist Church on Saturday. The former represented the college on the program with an address on "The Church and Christian Culture." During the week Professor Zeppenfeld is ill with a second attack of diphtheria, and her classes in the modern language department are being taught by her absence. Prof. J. D. Bruener, formerly an instructor here, but now professor of romance languages at the Illinois State University, visited Franklin Saturday. Secretary Carr returned this week from a four weeks' campaign, bringing as the result of his labors, \$900, of which amount the endowment is to be enriched by \$300.

The religious organizations of the college, which there are, the Temple Quartet, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Men's Christian Association—have elected officers, and, with an enthusiastic membership, are important factors in college life.

President—Adèle Parrott, '94.
Vice-President—Cary Breenman, '97.
Secretary—Grace Stott, '94.
Treasurer—J. B. Vandeman, '94.

The Young Women's Christian Association met separately once each week, both being progressive organizations, the latter supplying vacant pulpits in the country. The most elected officers of the former include:

President—Della Dunkin.
Recording Secretary—Mildred Jones.
Corresponding Secretary—Mildred Sourin.
Treasurer—Josephine Jennings.

The Young Men's Christian Association has selected as officers:

President—Mr. Waldo.
Vice-President—Mr. Zink.
Secretary—Robert B. Wright.
Treasurer—J. B. Henry.

This year is celebrated as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the presidency of Dr. Stott, which fact will be a feature in the alumni meeting of next commencement.

The collection of histories of the war, given to the college by Gen. T. J. Morgan, '61, have arrived and will prove a valuable addition to the main library. The collection consists of twenty-two handsomely illustrated volumes. A contribution has also been made the past week by an alumnus, Joseph Wallace '92, of Springfield, Ill.

Harvey Taylor, a former student here, but more recently an attendant of the DePauw Theological Seminary, died of heart consumption at his home near this city. The Periclean Society, of which he was a member, held memorial exercises Friday evening.

The astronomy class will soon be enjoying the new telescope which has been mounted in the tower. The junior history class has a dissertation each morning on some feature of the Renaissance, which subject is the foundation of a six weeks' special course.

Purdue University.

LAFAYETTE, October 16.—The Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, which meets this week in Chicago, will be attended by several delegates from Purdue. Professor Flather will present a paper on "Mechanical Engineering in State Institutions."

The visitors in electrical engineering will visit the Exposition in a body this week, under the charge of Professor Smith. This will take the place of their annual tour of inspection, usually coming in the third term. In addition to the general inspection of the electrical display, each man will be assigned a subject for special investigation, upon which a written report will be submitted after his return.

President Sumner's first appearance in chapel this year was enthusiastically received by the entire student body, in acknowledgment of which he referred to the expenditure of time and strength which he had made in behalf of the university during the past years, and his pride and pleasure in being able to resume his duties at this time of prosperity. The present

condition of affairs is indeed gratifying, even to those who have been familiar with the growth of the institution of last year. The laboratories and buildings are the equal of any of their kind; the large classes are provided with ample room for work; the faculty is larger and stronger than ever before, and, what was entirely unexpected, the attendance is much larger than any previous year. There are more than seventy new names on the register last year at this date, with new students entering every day.

Every day, '93, who is professor of chemistry at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, is spending a few days here. "Bob" Lackey, '91, the famous basketball player, the teams of '90 and '91, saw the Indiana University game on the 14th. He has not yet recovered from injuries received from a falling derrick last spring. He is obliged to rest and cannot play. The boys welcome him back as one of the fathers of Purdue football.

The football game of Saturday with Indiana University was won by Purdue, 94 to 0. The playing of Purdue's eleven revealed some weak points, but on the whole the new men acquitted themselves creditably for their first game.

Indiana University.

BLOOMINGTON, October 17.—The university lecture course for the year embraces the following lectures and entertainments: A. A. Willis, Joseph Cook, James Hedley, Torbet Concert Company, Schubert Quartet Company, Bernhard-Lietzmann Company and the Riley-Shirley combination. The course is under student management. It is conducted to make money. The surplus, if there be any, is used in giving extra entertainments.

M. W. Sampson, the new man in charge of the department of English, is winning golden opinions from the students. He has completely reorganized the course, and has laid out a more extensive line of work than has before been offered here. The literary society, which has recently been organized, gives a fine opportunity for advanced work.

The lecture on Tuesday evening was given by President Swain. His subject was "A Plea for Higher Education." This lecture was given with great success before many county institutions during the summer. It was enthusiastically received by students and citizens.

The university has many organizations of students for advanced work and discussion. Among the prominent ones the following may be mentioned: Current Politics Club, under the direction of the departments of American history and economics; Historical Society, under the direction of the department of European history; Literary Seminary, under the direction of the department of English; Philosophical Club, under the direction of the department of philosophy; Mathematical and Physical Club, under the direction of the departments of mathematics and physics, and a Latin seminary, under the direction of the department of Latin.

During the last week the enrollment has increased sixteen, making a total at present of 408, of which 134 are women and 274 are men. This shows not only an actual increase in the number of women, but gives to them a larger per cent. of the total enrollment than in any previous year.

Among those who are soon to deliver lectures in the free college course are President W. R. Harper, of Chicago, and C. R. Williams, editor of THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

In a recent number of Harper's Weekly a Columbia professor was asked: "What is the best college in America?" He replied: "If you mean as to curriculum, Indiana University." In his reply he simply expressed the opinion of the leading college men of the country.

The University Glee Club, under the management of Mr. Griffith, of the junior class, is furnishing some excellent music at chapel. The anthems, solos and quartets are excellent and are highly appreciated by the student body.

Earlham College.

RICHMOND, October 15.—During the past summer Prof. Joseph Moore, curator of the college museum, visited the Pacific coast, where he made a collection of specimens for the museum, the most interesting of which is a fine lot of sea anemones. They are alive and well, and may furnish subjects for investigation by the biology class and the "Ology Club."

There was never so much interest taken in tennis here as during last week. The occasion was a tournament between some of the best players in the city and members of the college. It was expected that the game would close Friday afternoon, but the weather was so bad that it was continued through Friday afternoon. Each afternoon, from Monday to Thursday inclusive, a large number of spectators watched the progress of the game. The singles and the doubles will both be continued to a conclusion this week.

One of the most enjoyable games of football played on the campus last year was with the team from Oxford, O. Last Wednesday the faculty granted permission to the Earlham team to play a return game on the Oxford grounds, Saturday, October 28.

A match game was played on the Earlham grounds last Saturday, between an eleven from the Richmond high school and the college team. The former made no score.

The Anglican Club is finding the Faust theme in literature very interesting. The work is carried on through special reports on different phases of the subject, made by individual members of the club.

The history Club has laid out for itself the study of modern Europe in the light of the French revolution. The work begins with the French revolution, the work begins with the French revolution, the work begins with the French revolution.

Last Saturday evening, Dr. Clark, of the Bible school, visited the college, and delivered an interesting address on "The Life and Character of Socrates." He described him as "the great cross-questioner," a "Christian" in the sense that he was a man who feared nothing so much as to do wrong.

Moore's Hill College.

MOORE'S HILL, October 18.—When the weather is so cold, the bloody ball game between the sophomore class and the senior preps will be fought. Some time ago the sophomore issued a sweeping challenge to the whole school. The plucky preps made a prompt reply, but the weather has prevented a match.

Aside from a regular course of college lectures, students in the classical course, headed by Prof. E. A. Robertson, will subscribe for a series of extension lectures, which will be delivered about once a week. The first course will be on "Greek Social Life," six lectures by Professor Newman, of Oxford, England. An experienced reader will be employed. These lectures will be a new feature here. Probably a hundred students will subscribe to the course.

The college council is the latest political economy of the school at Moore's Hill. It consists of the faculty and a representative from each of the classes. The purpose of the council are to bring the student body and the teachers into still closer contact and to promote the interests of the college in every way. The sophomore class was the first to elect a councilman, selecting Frank Miller. Quinley Spencer is the senior's representative.

The athletic association, through President Wood, serves just notice that only members of the association will be allowed to use the athletic grounds and apparatus.

The senior class made Spencer historian. Lewis is president, Jennings treasurer, and Martin secretary.

A circular in the interests of the Thomas Harrison Memorial Library has been issued. Professor Lewis reports that the collection of books is growing rapidly.

Miss Moore was chosen to represent the junior class in the new college council. Mr. Kroft is the delegate from the freshmen class. The Photozetae Society has three representatives on the new board, and the Sigma Xi Society has one. Philonekeans are not represented. Elections to this council will be held once a term.

Terre Haute Polytechnic Institute.

TERRE HAUTE, October 18.—The first number of volume three of the Terre Haute Polytechnic appeared last Thursday. It contains interesting articles by Mason Gallagher and George R. Putnam, of the class of '90, and also a very good article by J. C. Holdins, '94, on the Y. M. C. A. summer school at Lake Geneva. The Technic board

consists at present of W. M. Blinks, '94, editor-in-chief, and F. F. Hildreth, '94; C. E. Muller, '94; H. H. Shoenberger, '95; A. V. Tuller, '95; H. H. Meadows, '96, and W. R. Sanborn, '96, associate editors. Dr. Eddy has not yet returned from his trip to Constantinople. His visit was to be present at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Cornell, where he was assistant professor in mathematics and civil engineering in 1868-73.

Butler University.

IRVINGTON, October 17.—The first number of the Butler Collegian appeared Saturday. The paper is conducted on the same plan as last year, the editors being selected by the faculty from college classes. The university furnishes the Collegian to all students. On application without charge. The number just out is bright and new, and does credit to the editors of each department. Both editorial and literary articles are noticeably original and entertaining.

So much college spirit has never been shown here as in the last few weeks. The football practice games have drawn large crowds of enthusiastic cheerers every evening, and about two hundred Butlers went down to Greensboro to see the contest with DePauw. The young women have shown much interest, having invented a college cheer and composed a song in celebration of the glories of football. The man has accepted its defeat last Saturday very philosophically, and now proposes to go to work and come out victorious in the other games this season. Butler will play Purdue next Saturday at Indianapolis.

The junior class held their first meeting last week, and their election resulted in the following officers:

President—Dora Green.
Vice-President—John Johnson.
Secretary—May Braton.
Treasurer—George Hoke.

Prof. T. C. Howe entertained the Senior German Club on Monday evening. The company conversed fluently in the German tongue on "Current Events." The "Sanskrit Club" is a new organization for the purpose of reading and translating French. Its members are required to have had at least two years of French.

The Rev. Mr. Willets, of Ann Arbor University, will lecture at the Christian Church Friday evening under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association. The subject of his lecture will be "The Christian's Duty in the World." The proceeds of the lecture to be used by the association to aid in the erection of a new church building. The lecture is to be held at Butler from the 26th to the 29th of October.

Miss Mary Graham, of Knightstown, appeared in chapel last Sunday. Her dress was dark and light blue of the Kappa Kappa Gamma fraternity.

Miss Mamie Hay, ex-'93, and Miss Fanny Hay, '96, entered the junior class at Chicago University this week.

Hanover College.

HANOVER, October 17.—A large shipment of new books was recently received and added to the college library.

The interest in football increases as the weather becomes colder. The football grounds in the athletic field have received some much needed improvement. New supplies for this popular autumn game were purchased a few days ago. The first of the inter-class games will take place to-day when the sophomores will endeavor to defeat a team chosen from the freshmen and preparatory classes.

The Philanthropic and Union Literary Societies are contemplating a debating contest in the near future. These two societies are now probably more nearly equal in numbers than at any time in the past. They have been for several years. The Zetian and Chrestomasthen societies have not materially increased their numbers this year.

KILLED HERSELF.

Mrs. Louise Francis Took Morphine—What Her Husband Says.

Mrs. Louise Francis, twenty-five years old, yesterday shut herself up in her room over a saloon at 346 Virginia avenue, and tried to kill herself by taking morphine. Her husband, George B. Francis, broke the door down at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and a doctor gave her a hypodermic injection and went away. As his wife lay groaning, the husband seemed indifferent, and did not know whether she would recover or not. "We were married nine months," he said, "and we were fussing all the time. She had a hot temper, and I've got a temper myself. I took my carter's horse and pulled out for good Saturday night."

He went to Suley's drug store to see when his wife had bought the morphine. "She's not the sort of a woman to be called in being by the troublemaker, yet inspiring, times which immediately preceded the great struggle for liberty. It was the 'speaking club' of the 'cold indifference,' on the part of the faculty, 'to the practice of oratory.' Its original name was the 'speaking club,' its primary object was to give the student a chance to call into being by the troublemaker, yet inspiring, times which immediately preceded the great struggle for liberty. It was the 'speaking club' of the 'cold indifference,' on the part of the faculty, 'to the practice of oratory.' Its original name was the 'speaking club,' its primary object was to give the student a chance to call into being by the troublemaker, yet inspiring, times which immediately preceded the great struggle for liberty. It was the 'speaking club' of the 'cold indifference,' on the part of the faculty, 'to the practice of oratory.' 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READY FOR THE FIELD.

THE INDOOR WORK DONE BY A FOOT-BALL TEAM.

Something about the Practice of Chicago's Eleven—A Club Recruited From Young Business Men and Not From Collegians.

(Chicago Times.)

"Are all the young men becoming poets, or has it suddenly become fashionable to borrow the barbaric?"

The speaker was a man well toward middle-age, but with the smooth, well-kept appearance of a prosperous man of the world. He had halted with a companion on a Michigan-avenue corner, and was watching two young men who had just passed him as a rapid gait.

"Just see those two fellows," he went on, "well dressed, well appearing, actually stylish, but look at their hair!"

"Don't go into a frenzy, judge," laughed his companion. "The young men are all right. But you are behind the times if you don't know what that superb hair means. This is the foot-ball season, and it's 10 to 1 that those chaps are heading for the Athletic Club gymnasium for a little practice work. You come around there with me some afternoon about 5 o'clock, and I'll show you how it happens that the young man of the period neglects his clustering locks at this season of the year. You are not the only man in Chicago when the foot-ball game has caught napping, and in spite of the tremendous strides the game has taken toward popularity of late years, and in spite of all the colleges have done to disseminate knowledge about its mysteries, while at the same time incidentally dealing out homopathic doses of Latin and Greek, there are many worthy people today to whom the game appears stupid.



READY FOR THE WORD "FLAX."

Come around some afternoon and watch the practice work and I'll guarantee that inside of a week you develop into a regular foot-ball fiend, and a touch-down shall arouse as much enthusiasm in your soul as a tenderloin does at present. And with this half-ironical advice the younger man shook hands and made his escape.

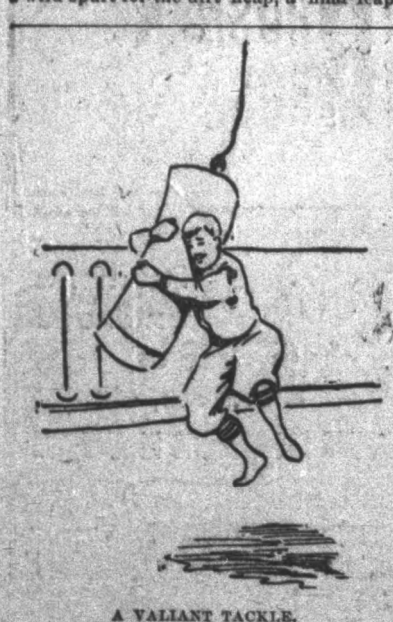
"Foot-ball is purely a question of condition and form," said Captain Alward of the Chicago Athletic Club eleven.

Your true foot-ball player is to a certain extent like the proper style of poet—born, not made—but even an inspired player requires a good deal of currying to lick him into shape for really great work, and this the college boys get.

HIS ONE AIM IN LIFE.

From the moment he enters the preparatory school his one aim in life is to play on the "varsity" team, and the result is that if he ever does attain that proud honor he comes into the eleven with several years' thorough training, accompanied by hard work and simple living back of him, and he is in such a condition that nothing short of a broken neck can send him off the field. But the young business men, from among whom the Athletic Club team must be recruited, although they may have had the college training are usually softened by several years of comparative idleness, and it takes time to get them back into shape. Then, too, they usually have less time to devote to training than the college boy has, and again they are not quite so young. Twenty-one is the ideal age for a foot-ball player, and other things being equal the twenty-one-year-olds have a decided advantage over men past twenty-five. They have more spring, more go, and rather more recuperative power. Also, they often lack the experience born of past injuries and they throw themselves into a scrimmage with more abandon.

Illustrative of this quality which only rash youth can impart—Peters, who at one time was considered the very flower of Yale's football players, has been seen to come on the practice ground arrayed in a spotted suit of duck. Near by lay a small mound of soft earth used for grading the field. This caught the eye of the enthusiastic Peters, his face lit up with a momentary single disdainful glance at his over-clean clothes, and then, ducking his head, made a wild sprint for the dirt heap, a final leap



A VALIANT TACKLE.

that an antelope would have studied for hands landed him plump on his hands in the soft, moist earth, his padded legs twined frantically, his mouth open, and then he emerged a rich chocolate color from head to foot and wearing a contented smile that befitted the top of his person all it resembled a coffee-pot with the lid half raised. This case is authentic, but the other table concerning the same player to the effect that he used to hold the tail of a pet mule while it kicked his shine by the hour to harden them is believed to have had its rise in the exuberant fancy of a too ardent admirer. But there is plenty of this same quality in the eleven that meets two or three afternoons each week in the Athletic Club's big gymnasium, down on Michigan avenue, and makes desperate attempts to do its individual members some dire bodily discomfort in pure love of sport.

THE TACKLE BAG.

The big tackle bag that swings sullenly from the high ceiling is responsible for many a tough tumble. The tackle bag is a comparatively recent innovation in gymnastics; that is, there are doubtless gray-haired men now alive whose youth was not made brighter by the beneficent influences

of a tackle bag. For the benefit of such it is best to explain that the tackle bag is a heavy-padded affair, some four feet long, swung by a rope from the ceiling. Its use is exactly the same as that of the blowpill, into which new rifles are discharged to test their firing capacity. The tackle bag affords a good safe medium by which a two-hundred-pound player can determine just how much of a swipe it will take to carry him off his pins. The process of operation is as follows: The player, who is as glib as a gymnast, watches as an acrobatic show. The bulky player sets the heavy bag a swing through its arc of perhaps twenty-five feet, then slipping his head, he catches the weight of it just at the base of the neck, and the man and bag swing round in a wild gyration that leaves the atmosphere a misty blur.

The rowing machine and the stage also receive a good deal of attention from the men in padded trousers. But the main object of their afternoon meets in the gymnasium is to test drill. To an outsider this is the most mystifying of work. The orders under which the men act are often purposely unintelligible to anybody but themselves. To decide the opposing club, it is only very recently that team work has been attempted indoors. Indeed most gymnasts do not have the necessary space or anything of the kind. But in the spacious hall where Captain Alward's men train, there is room, and to spare. Of course there is no real playing with another eleven. There is too much apparatus on the floor to permit of such a thing, but the men are stationed in their places and go through the evolutions of various clever plays that are intended to completely outwit the enemy. Captain Alward already has his men in such form that these plays are made with the precision of the dress parade of an army, and no matter in what obscure language the order is couched the frowny-headed athletes jump to obey without hesitation or confusion.

A PRACTICE SCENARIOS.

"143-7-10-28-11" rings out the order. There is a moment's confusion, an intricate tangle of striped legs that dazzles the eye, and while you still watch for some indication of

whereabouts of the ball you see that it has been carried far around to the side. And you ponder with ready sympathy over the cheerless lot of the next batch of out-of-town players to confront the mysterious workings of the uninitiated eleven. The team has played four games up to date this season, and their average is just a clean 1,000. So it will be seen that these apparent victories have their use on a hard-fought foot-ball field. As the men go through their drill about them stand other brawny substitutes, looking on with anxious eyes and hoping against hope that some unforeseen chance will bill them to play in the evening game.

"Come on," says one two-hundred-pounder, tired of inaction, "let's go over and josh 'em up a bit."

They accordingly cross the glittering floor, their stockinged feet making no noise, and form themselves into a rather scanty rush line before the drilling eleven. The order is given to play. "Right guard back!" bellow the captain, whose voice seems to clothe the movement for a moment; it does not go quite smoothly for some reason, and the line finally does go and the tangled heap disintegrates, looking like a pile of straw. There is a scintillating success. One player is seated on the floor hogging an injured limb, and he rocks himself softly to and fro in the first euphoria of his trouble. But there is no great loss without some small game, and the substitutes reflect with sanguinary satisfaction that one of them will get a chance now. But this worthy wish is defeated by the injured one, who rises stiffly and hobbles back into the ranks with a defiant glare.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Subscriber A asks B that Sim Coy received votes outside of the Ninth ward in the recent election. Which was it?—A. Saturday at 5 p. m.

Street Car.—At what time and on what day did car 517 on the English-avenue line leave the depot for said line?—A. Saturday at 5 p. m.

When will the next township election be held?—A. In November, 1894.

(2) Every Wednesday.

Reader C asks the premium for half-dollar of 1883, 1891, quarter dollar of 1883, and copper cent of 1881 and 1891?—A. Half dollar, 10 cents; no premium on the others.

Denville.—How long does a foreigner have to be in this country before he may vote?—A. The right to vote is conferred by the State, not by the nation, and he may vote at the State of his residence.

M. G.—I have a copper coin about the size of a two-cent piece, bearing the date 1781, and the words "Token." On the reverse side is also the figure of a woman holding a lyre. On the reverse side a ship in full sail. Will you kindly give me some information as to the value of this coin?—A. It is not on the list of premium coins. Perhaps some reader can identify it.

Remo.—Give the year in which the Reno game was played. A.—The hangings by the Reno game were as follows: July 23, 1888, Charles Roseberry, Henry Clifton and Bill Elliott, at Hangman's Crossing, two miles west of Seymour; July 25, 1888, Frank Sparks, John Moore, and Henry Jerrill to the same place at the Crossing. Between 1888 and 1890 the game was played at New Albany by the Seymour vigilantes.

What was the effect of the German army bill?—A. It was introduced, and why and by whom opposed?—A. You will have to wait and see. (2) It was desired by the Emperor to increase the strength of his army. He proposed, after even more radical movements had been rejected, to increase the number of men in the army by 20,000, and in the course of three years, gradually by 70,000. He first asked for (nearly) 20,000 men.

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INDIANA RAILROAD CASES.

ARGUMENT BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

LAWYERS WHO WILL MAKE IT—THE HISTORY OF THE LITIGATION—THE CLAIMS RESPECTIVELY OF THE STATE AND THE RAILWAY CORPORATIONS.

(Special to The Indianapolis News.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18.—Albert J. Beveridge, John M. Butler and John T. Dye, all of Indianapolis, are in Washington, preparing to argue the cases known as the "railroad cases," before the Supreme Court. These cases will probably come up to-morrow, when they will be argued and submitted to the Supreme Court for its decision. The technical titles of the cases are the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company against Backus and others, the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad Company against Backus and others, and the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad Company against Backus and others. They involve the validity of the general tax laws of Indiana, and over a million dollars of taxes are in dispute, this being the amount assessed on about \$200,000,000 worth of railroad property and rolling stock situated in Indiana. If the case is decided against the State the taxes which have been assessed against the property of Indiana railroads under this law can not be collected, and the rate against other taxpayers may have to be increased. The same principle will be involved in every case, so the attorneys say, has run through all the tax legislation of Indiana for the past twenty years, and if the case goes against the State the railroad companies can, if they see fit, recover all the taxes assessed against them for many years past.

THE ATTORNEYS IN THE CASE.

The railroad companies and the State have employed the best legal talent at their command, and a hard fight is promised when the case is reached. John T. Dye will represent the Big Four's interest in the litigation. For the Pennsylvania railroad and the Pan-Handle, Butler, Snow & Butler, S. O. Pickens, Buchanan & Klupe and Colonel Stanfield, all of Indiana, are the attorneys. General Counsel Brown of Pittsburg, will probably be here during the argument. On the side of the State will be four attorneys—Hon. Alonzo Green Smith, the Attorney-General of Indiana; Albert J. Beveridge, John W. Kern and William A. Fletcher. The State has never won a case in every step from the day suit was brought by the different railroad companies until the present time. The railroad companies have in their employ more than twenty of the best lawyers in Indiana, and distinguished counsel elsewhere, but up to the present time they seem to be on the wrong side of the fence.

John M. Butler and Albert J. Beveridge today gave a very interesting account of the litigation from the beginning to the present time. They said that in 1891 the Legislature passed a general tax law, which took the place of all former tax laws. So far as the taxation of railroad property is concerned the new law does not differ from the old law. The features to which the railroads object have been in operation in Indiana for more than twenty years. This law created a State Board of Tax Commissioners, whose duties are to equalize assessments all over the State, hear complaints of property-owners who appeal to the State board from the assessments of the local authorities, and to originally assess the railroad track and rolling stock. The State board in 1891 raised the assessment on all property in the State, including the property of railroad companies, upon the ground that heretofore property has never been assessed at anything like its real value.

THE RAILROADS' CONTENTION.

The railroads claim that the law under which the assessment was made violates the constitution of the United States, and that the board treated them illegally and unfairly. They say that the fourteenth amendment forbids any State to deprive any person, including a corporation, of their property without due process of law, and that the Indiana law does this, because it provides for the taxation of railroad property without giving the railroads any notice of the assessment or any hearing concerning it. The State answers this by saying that the law gives notice of the time and place of the assessment, and requires the railroads to make very full statements concerning their property, and then gives them a right to be heard before the State board concerning their statements, and finally, the right to complain if the assessment doesn't suit them. The railroads say that even if this is so still the board did not, as a matter of fact, give them a hearing, and the State says that the railroads made voluminous statements, as required by law, and also were actually heard as fully as they desired by the board.

The companies claim that the fourteenth amendment is again violated because it says that no State shall deny to any one the equal protection of the laws; and that the Indiana law discriminates against them by giving all other property-owners in Indiana the right to be assessed by the local authorities, and if they are not satisfied they can appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners, whereas the railroads are assessed by the State board in the first place and have no appeal. The State answers that as the companies are already before the State board to complain with, there is no use of an appeal. "What is the use of appealing," says the State, "when you are already before the very board to which you want to appeal?" And besides, appeal is not a constitutional right.

THE FURTHER CLAIMS.

The railroads bitterly complain that they are subjected to a mode of assessment by which they are taxed on their property in other States, because in valuing their property the board considers their property in Indiana as part of a great system, as part of the trunk lines. The railroads say the board has no right to think of their road in Indiana as a part of such a system, but as beginning and ending in Indiana. The State answers that such a method as the railroad demands would never give a fair idea of the road's value; that a part of the Pennsylvania system is worth more than an equal number of miles of some local bankrupt road, even if the latter were better built than the former. The State says that Governor Matthews's testimony shows that the State board did not assess a dollar of the railroads' property outside of Indiana. The railroads claim also that the Indiana law taxes interstate commerce by considering the roads as interstate roads, and the answer to this is that if that argument is good, an interstate road could not be taxed at all, and that a State may tax property within its border, whether engaged in interstate commerce or not.

A VERY IMPORTANT CASE.

This is in brief the substance of the argument which will be presented to the Supreme Court the latter part of this week. The litigation so far has not been very expensive to the State, although it will probably cost the railroads considerable sums of money. It has excited great interest here, as it is one of the most important cases that has appeared before the Supreme Court for a long time, involving a question that has long been mooted and which involves the tax laws of nearly every State.

FANTASY'S GREAT PERFORMANCE.

The Chinese Fly Traps In 2:08 3-4.—Another Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, October 18.—Ed Geers hung another scalp to his belt yesterday when he drove the Chinese fly, Fantasy, a three-year-old and a village farm sensation of this year, the second best of the stake for horses of that age in 2:08 3-4. This performance is the most marvelous of the year, almost as great as if Nancy Hanks had trotted better than 2:04. The ex-champion, Arion, who trotted a three-year-old in 2:10 1/2 at the Nashville course last fall, could see the beautiful fly as she finished her great performance.

Distance was waived on the field, and a good field it was, including Baronet, Double Cross, Tony V and the Jewett filly Lettie. Fantasy was at the quarter in 9:35 1/2. At the half the water stopped at 1:30, and at the quarter they were thirty-one and a half seconds faster. The filly came the last quarter in 9:31 1/2. The time of the mile beat the race record of Vireum, 2:11 1/2, made at Nashville last year. Fantasy is by Chimes, dam Honora by Almont, Jr.

Three-year-olds, trotting, stake \$5,000.—Fantasy, by Chimes, straight heats; Baronet 2:20; Double Cross 2:30; Tony V, Lettie, Red Bird, Steelclaw, Girl, Cythera, Antecyde and Anthella also started. Time—2:16 1/2, 2:08 3/4, 2:22 each, trotting, stake \$2,000 (unfinished).—Courtier, Parole and Raven Wilkes each won a heat; Estelle, Charles C. Fred H. and Isabelle also started. War-witch distanced. Time—2:17 1/2, 2:18 1/2, 2:17 1/2.

MANY VESSELS WERE LOST.

The Damage Done By The Late Storms—Fifty People Drowned.

CHICAGO, October 18.—Later reports from the errand storm which swept the chain of lakes last Saturday tend to increase the list of disasters. The missing boats are being heard from at all points, and an approximate list of losses can at last be made. Thus far it is known that forty-one people were lost and ten vessels became total wrecks. Twenty-nine more are on the beach or water-logged, and whether they can be saved or not will depend much upon the weather and their position. With these, twenty-nine no estimate of losses can as yet be made, but undoubtedly they will be considerable. In addition to this long list of casualties, nearly every boat out in the big storm suffered heavy damages, although they were able to keep afloat and save themselves from going on lee shores. The total losses, including cargoes, with locality and values, are as follow:

Steamer Dean Richmond, founded, 110,000; Steamer Wocoken, founded in Lake Michigan, 75,000; Schooner James D. Sawyer, stranded at Charlevoix, 31,000; Schooner Minnehaha, stranded at Okeka, 48,000; Schooner Hunter, stranded at Port Huron, 1,800; Schooner Volunteer, stranded at Port Huron, 2,000; Tug Agnes, founded in Lake Huron, 2,000; Yacht Enterprise, stranded in Georgian Bay, 1,000; Schooner Falconer, ashore in Lake Ontario, 6,000; Burger Knight, Tempair, stranded at Cheboygan, 4,000; Schooner John B. Merrill, ashore on Drummond's Island, 20,000.

To this list must be added two schooners, which are not yet identified. One is sunk in Lake Erie, eight miles off Port Colborne. She is thought to be the F. C. Leighton, passing Port Huron. The other is sunk four miles north of the Persian islands, on Lake Superior. Only the top of the masts of both boats are above the water, and it is likely that their crews, numbering six or eight men for each, were lost. This will make the total number of lives lost in the great storm forty-four. The aggregate losses on the boats stranded, but which may be rescued, and on cargoes damaged by water, will exceed \$300,000. This was the estimate by a conservative underwriter after he had gone over the list carefully. To these big figures must be added losses of not less than \$50,000 for minor damages, many of which will never be reported in print. This grand total of fifty-four lives and \$875,000 of property will add the storm of October 14 to the list of historic gales on the great lakes.

Bodies Floating In The Lake.

ERIC, Pa., October 18.—The schooner Tuesday Richards, which took shelter under Long Point during the storm, put in here Tuesday. The captain reports passing a dozen floating bodies on the way over, but owing to the crippled condition of his boat he could not pick them up.

Two Kinds of Gratification.

When a woman has qual for dinner she wants to invite in a neighbor, or her neighbor may know it, but a man doesn't want anybody there but himself.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with Unsightly skin diseases. Do you realize what this disfigurement means to sensitive souls? It means isolation, seclusion. It is a bar to social and business success. Do you wonder that despair seizes upon these sufferers when Doctors fail, Standard remedies fail, And nostrums prove worse than useless?

Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure or even relieve. It is an easy matter to claim to cure them, but quite another thing to do so.

CUTICURA REMEDIES Have earned the right to be called Skin Specifics.

Because for years they have met with most remarkable success. There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed. It is no long-drawn-out, expensive experiment.

25c. invested in a cake of CUTICURA SOAP Will prove more convincing than a page of advertisement.

In short CUTICURA works wonders, And its cures are simply marvellous.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA Soap, 25c.; Reservoir, 50c.; Potions, 25c.; Cream, 50c.; Sole Proprietor, J. C. Allen, 111 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair mailed free.

Reliable, Economical

for household use because it goes further and is superior to all other meat preparations, and keeps any length of time in any climate.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Improved and Economical Cookery. For Delicious Soups, Stews, and Refreshing Beef Teas.

Get the genuine. The above cut shows the seal with the signature of Justus von Liebig.

A Ruddy Glow

on cheek and brow is evidence that the body is getting proper nourishment. When this glow of health is absent assimilation is wrong, and health is letting down.

Scott's Emulsion taken immediately arrests waste, regardless of the cause. Consumption must yield to treatment that stops waste and builds flesh anew. Almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

PIANOS FOR RENT

We have at this time the best lot of Pianos for RENT ever offered by us, taking in consideration the prices. The instruments are just such as would suit beginners, or for practice work. Some at \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, \$3.25, \$3.50 and \$4 per month, including the keeping in tune, if in the city.

Persons desiring something of this kind should not fail to avail themselves of these bargains.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.,

95, 97 and 99 N. Pennsylvania St.

Moving orders given prompt attention. Tuning guaranteed. Storage at low prices, with insurance.

Careful Dressers and Economical Buyers

will find it to their advantage to come to us. Cold weather is actually here, and you need heavier clothing. In Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits

We are convinced, and can readily convince you

that our superb stock has greater variety and lower prices, proportioned to quality, than can be found elsewhere.

Original Novelties

in Children's Suits.

Overcoats

A basement full, Double the stock of any competitor.

ORIGINAL EAGLE,

5 and 7 West Washington Street. Hat Department, 16 South Meridian Street.

No MORPHINE CHLORAL IN Bromo-Seltzer.

It is an Effective, Effervescent Preparation which corrects

DISORDERED STOMACH AND NERVOUS TROUBLES.

A NEW STORY IS SELDOM TOLD

The great German and world-great poet, philosopher and many-sided man, Goethe, said that everything good had been said already, but that we must try to say it again.

Of this new trial to say one thing good again is that you should—not stand upon the order of going—but go at once to your grocer or butcher and ask for

KINGAN'S

Ham or Bacon, refusing to take any other. It will tell the rest of the story.

FOR CASH

All-Wool Carpets : : : 55c Small Heating Stove : \$2.00
8-18 Family Garland Stove : \$18.50 High-back Rocker : : : 1.00
8-019 Champion Garland Range, with high shelf, : \$33.00
Stove Zincs : : : 60c A \$100 Bedroom Set : \$50.00
A \$35 Bedroom Set : : : \$20.00.

FOR CASH

We can and will sell Furniture cheaper than any house in this city.

FEENEY FURNITURE AND STOVE CO.,

76 and 78 West Washington Street.

You Didn't See in Chicago

Any cracker to compare with Parrot & Taggart's RECEPTION FLAKES in dainty delicacy.

No Luncheon, Tea or Reception repast complete without them. For sale by all grocers.

SMOKE

Havana Chat Chul.

PURE TOBACCO AND NO FLAVOR JNO. RAUCH, MFR.

BULBS

All varieties for out-door and in-door planting. Surge bloomers.

ACME LAWN GRASS

Now is the time to sow. Give your lawn a good top dressing in the fall.

HUNTINGTON'S SEED STORE,

66 East Washington St.

"A TRAINING IN CLEANLINESS IS A FORTUNE." COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION WITH

SAPOLIO

PROFESSIONAL.

Dr. G. W. Lutz, DISEASES OF WOMEN. Office removed to 606 North Illinois street.

DR. JAMES R. ANTHONY, Office and Residence—406 College avenue, E. Corner Seventh street. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Telephone 303.

DR. RICHARD F. BIGGER, Office hours, at 420 Virginia Ave., 10 to 11 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m., Sunday, 1 to 3 p. m. Phone 1000. At residence 307 North Delaware, 1 to 3 p. m., except Sunday. Phone 1003.

J. B. MORRISON, DENTIST. No. 1 WHEN BUILDING, opposite Postoffice Telephone Office, 404. Residence 607.

ELECTRICITY

SPECIFIC MEDICINES in Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Diseases of the Skin, Piles and all Chronic Diseases.

One week's trial treatment FREE

in diseases of Women, Nervous Debility, Stricture, and all Chronic Diseases peculiar to males.

DR. ROBBINS, 65 Indiana ave.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NOT R.P. Do you wear them? When not used by a pair Best in the world.

\$5.00 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$2.50 \$3.50 \$2.00 \$2.25 \$1.75 \$2.00 \$1.75

For Ladies For Boys For Men

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest style, don't pay for it. Try my \$3.50 or \$5 shoes. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton Mass. Sold by FRANK B. BROWN, 106 B. Washington St. A. HAAG & SON, 104 Indiana ave. FRED SHARDE, 26 W. Washington St. MRS. W. H. BROWN, 108 Virginia ave. LOUIS ALDAG, 479 B. Washington St. G. A. NEHRMAN, 373 Massachusetts ave.

James Whitcomb Riley's new volume

"POEMS HERE AT HOME" Just published. Mailed on receipt of \$1.50.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO. 6 East Washington St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE RAILROADS.

Excursion and Regular Trains.

BIG 4 World's Fair Route

C., C., C., & St. L. R. R.

DOWN TO HARD PAN.

Daily Excursion

CH

BARGAINS LIKE THESE

It may be seen at a glance that we have had at that famous opportunity that offers goods of solid genuineness at prices, namely the Special Price Sale.

Manufacturers' Remnants of Cloakings and Suitings at \$1.50 and \$1.75, less than half price.

Black small dot hop Sackings, 40-inches wide, all-wool, only 50c, cheap at \$1.

Black and white striped, all linen Handkerchiefs, 12-inches square, worth 50c.

California Wool Blankets \$2.50 a pair; worth \$3.50.

12 in. Linen Pillow Cases 50c a pair; regular price \$1.00.

Black and white Table Linens 30c a yard.

Black and white Sheetings 25c.

Good Canton Flannel 7c.

Black and white, all colors \$1; worth \$1.50.

Ladies' \$5 quality, novel wool union Suits \$1.50.

12-in. Cashmere 10c; worth 25c.

Fine 100-24-inch Jammetown 15c; worth 25c.

Writing Paper 20c a ream.

Tooth Brushes 7c each.

L. S. AYRES & CO
JEWELRY

of tasteful design, stamps the wearer as a person of refinement.

We make a specialty of odd and dainty items to this line and invite your inspection.

Julius C. Walk & Son.

Leading Jeweler No. 122 E. Washington St.

THE AGE OF
CRETONNES
USED FOR NEARLY EVERYTHING

For Couches,
For Pillows,
For Window Drapery,
For Bed Drapery,
For Wall Hangings,
For Lounge Covers,
For Fancy Cushions.

We have them all.

PRICES LOW. QUALITY HIGH.

EASTMAN,
SCHLEICHER
& LEE,
Window Bargain Sale
Every Monday.THE UNION
TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL : : : \$600,000

Undertakes and executes trusts of all descriptions in any part of Indiana.

It will take charge of estates of every character, administer them faithfully and make a prompt accounting.

Persons having money to invest will do well to consult with us before disposing of their funds. Our best advice will be given and investments will be made without cost.

We have some good county bonds for sale.

Money lent on mortgage and collateral security.

THE UNION TRUST CO.

No. 68 East Market Street.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, President.

ADDISON C. HARRIS, 1st Vice President.

HENRY RITEL, Treasurer.

SAM L. L. LOOK, Secretary.

DALTON'S CALENDAR

Oct. 17, 1893—Burgoyne's surrender.

Oct. 19, 1893—Cornwall's surrender.

SURRENDER

that out-of-date, out-of-style hat, and put on one of the

LATEST FALL FASHION

which you will find at the establishment of

DALTON,
Hatter,
Bates House.

ART EMPORIUM

Telephone 300.

Wedding presents and gifts for all manner of occasions, golden ready and delivered in short order. New pictures, mirrors and objects of art.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY,

39 South Meridian St.

Glove
Bargain

One lot Men's, colors, regular price 59c.

1 lot Ladies' Black, regular price 75c. 59c.

TUCKER'S
GLOVE STORE,

10 East Washington St.

FAIRVIEW PARK

The principal pleasure resort of the city. Reached by Illinois and Canada avenue line of street-car. Six miles ride for 25c.

BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE.

Dark open until 11:45 p. m.

SEEN AT THE THEATERS.

"Ruy Blas" at English's—"Jupiter" at the Grand—Other Amusements.

The performance of Victor Hugo's fine play "Ruy Blas" at English's Opera House, last night was well worth seeing. Unlike "Lacrezia Borgia" and other works of this dramatist, there is not felt in the earlier scenes the hopelessness of a happy issue. So favored by fortune does the mock Don Caesar seem through three of the four acts—so easily does he assume the dress, position and emoluments of the absent Don—that they seem rightly to belong to him. For this reason the outcome is all the more tragic. Ruy Blas, with the garb but not with the soul of a lackey, is shorn in one moment of his wealth and power. In the accomplishment of his ruin Hugo makes use of a favorite means of intensifying the fatality of circumstances making him the cause of his own downfall. The apparently meaningless papers signed by the lackey as his first task under Don Saluete, and forgotten in the rush and hurry of after-events, become the instrument by which he loses fortune, love and life. "His own hands are his own doom." Somewhat curiously, one's sympathies are always with the usurper. So much more fitted by nature to grace the station of a courtier than the real Don Caesar, the latter's position in the false position is the height of tragedy.

Mr. Vroom succeeds better as Ruy Blas than as Don Caesar. While he did not exhaust the possibilities of the former character—few actors could—he played understandingly and with even effort. His elocution was exceptionally good, and evinced appreciation of the intrinsic worth and beauty of single passages. He was thoroughly imbued with the romantic spirit of the times. Mr. Vroom makes much of his night scenes possible by which Ruy Blas is distinguished from Don Caesar. As Don Caesar, he can speak different lines and wear the costume of a brigand, but must at the same time so act as to maintain with consistency the remarkable resemblance supposed to exist between the men. To preserve in many outward manifestations a similarity and yet to differentiate is not an easy task. While Ruy Blas was more strongly defined, more individual, Mr. Vroom did not lose the one character in the other.

The correctness of Miss Gifford's conception of her part can not be called into question. She makes gentleness and loyal submissiveness the queen's chief attributes. These are precisely the qualities which have excited the adoration of the lackey. But Miss Gifford fails to distinguish between repose, which has been termed a live quiet and inactivity. She moved and spoke with monotonous sameness, in the last act especially failing to produce more than a passing impression. She looked and dressed the part admirably.

"Ruy Blas" is almost a one-part play, so that the members of Mr. Vroom's company are not called upon to do more than second his attempts to give a truthful production. Handsome costumes and appropriate scenery assist in bringing before the imagination the Spanish court and its intrigues and intrigues. The few people who witnessed the performance, applauded frequently, and called Mr. Vroom before the curtain at the close of one act. A matinee was given this afternoon. The closing presentation will be given to-night.

Wrestling Matches.

To-night at the Empire Theater after the regular performance the first of a series of four wrestling matches will be given. Manager Fennessy says that the series will be all that will be given this season. Charles Wittmer, of Cincinnati, whose challenge to Roeder, Lewis and Burns has not been accepted, will wrestle a mixed match with William Kane, of Louisville. Tomorrow night Bert Walker and Adam Miller will meet in a Greco-Roman match.

At the Grand.

The Digby Bell Opera Company closed its engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, presenting "Jupiter." A fairly good audience was present.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Great Crowds of Children There—Preparations for Manhattan Day.

WORLD'S FAIR, October 18.—The paid admissions at the Fair yesterday were 278,140.

It was the same story to-day, more children and more fun for them. There were over sixty thousand of the children on the grounds yesterday, keeping up the celebration of children's week, and they enjoyed the day as only children can. To-day they came in increased numbers. Outside exhibitions, including in large numbers of the little people from Joliet and other points to-morrow morning. The weather remains fine. The children of the Chicago schools have three more days at the park, which they are using for a playground when they get tired of looking at the exhibits. So far the youngsters have been orderly to a remarkable degree. The committee of ladies, having charge of the arrangements for an outing of the newsboys and bootblacks are meeting with success. They will meet down town to-morrow at 8 o'clock, and come to the Fair on two special trains on the Illinois Central road. They will be provided with Ferris-wheel badges, which will pass them through the turnstiles free.

There is every indication that Manhattan Day at the Fair will be second only to Chicago Day. From reports received it is estimated that over 100,000 New York people will arrive here to celebrate. Mayor Gilroy is expected to arrive at the Fair to-morrow, and will at once meet the New York State commissioners and make the final arrangements for the exercises. The speech-making will take place in Festival Hall, which will accommodate many thousands of people. The opening prayer will be offered by Dr. Morgan Dix. Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, is down for the speech of welcome. He will be responded to by Mayor Gilroy, of New York. Addresses will also be made by Gen. Horace Porter, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Charles S. Smith and Seth Low. Hon. Bourke Cockran is here assisting in the completion of the exercises and will be urged to make a speech. There will be plenty of vocal and orchestral music, and Archbishop Corrigan will pronounce the benediction. It is intended to add other features to the program. The ceremonies are intended to be short, so as to allow visitors time to see something of the Fair. Special Manhattan Day tickets and badges have been prepared.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The Subject Discussed at the Meeting of the Century Club.

At the meeting of the Century Club last night Charles W. Moores discussed "The Opportunity for Civil Service Reform in Our City Government." He said that the fact that the new mayor had been elected independent of partisan politics, and that the city charter required that city employees be selected with regard to personal fitness, afforded abundant reason for seizing the present opportunity for civil service reform. Mr. Moores described the system in operation in Boston and said that the published reports of the operation of civil service laws in municipal government indicated that the constant tendency was toward permanency in the service. Civil service reform methods, he said, were practicable, for they have succeeded elsewhere under similar conditions; they were desirable, for they protected the city, the mayor and the employees; they were "good politics," because they relieved the party in power from the danger of unwise appointments, and they were required by law, and the "laws must be enforced." The subject was discussed by J. P. Dunn, W. L. Taylor, L. B. Swift and others. In the course of the discussion it was noted that the number of men employed in the

city street department increased from 150 to 324 just prior to the election, and that the pay-roll amounted to \$4,000 a week. Laborers received \$1.00 a day for eight hours' work, while private contractors pay \$1.25 for ten hours' work. City teams receive \$3.75 for eight hours, while private teamsters draw \$5 for ten hours. Mr. Taylor further showed that city work really represents less than seven hours a day, inasmuch as time going to and from work, lounching and resting during rains is all counted in at full rates. In prosperous times only old men as a rule worked on the streets, as younger men preferred other labor if they could get it, and did not find street labor congenial, because it was formerly done by the chain-gang.

The general opinion expressed by members of the club was that reforms were certainly desirable, and that the mayor had ample authority under the charter to begin them.

Special Notice.

In order to place our work before the people of Indianapolis, we will for the next thirty days make ladies' wool dresses at \$5.00, and for men's suits at \$10.00.

In addition to our dressmaking we do ladies' tailoring in the most perfect manner.

The new dressmaking firm from Cleveland, O., WILKES & BRET, 114 N. Meridian st., Meridian Block, room 3.

ECONOMICAL LADIES.

Friday and Saturday of this week L. E. Morrison, No. 2 W. Washington st., will close out a lot of Stribley & Co.'s ladies' fine kid button shoes for \$1.67; every pair worth \$3. Don't miss the bargain.

BIG FOUR ROUTE.

New Louisville Line.

2- Passenger Trains—3

To and From

Jeffersonville, New Albany and Louisville

As follows:

Leave Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 6:20 a. m. and 7:25 p. m.

Arrive Louisville 7:10 a. m., 11:57 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Leave Louisville 7:40 a. m., 2:15 p. m. and 8:15 p. m.

Arrive Indianapolis 11:45 a. m., 7:30 p. m. and 12:30 a. m.

Sleepers and free reclining-chair cars on trains leaving Indianapolis at 7:45 a. m. and Louisville at 7:40 a. m.

*Indicates daily.

32.50—CHICAGO AND RETURN—\$3.50

Via Pennsylvania Line

Good to return until November 5. All trains stop at South Chicago, Grand Crossing and Englewood. For details apply to ticket agents, 48 W. Washington st., 40 Jackson Place, Union station, Massachusetts ave., or address W. F. BUCKNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

32.00—CHICAGO AND RETURN—\$3.00

Saturday, October 21, via the Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

The New All-Rail Route.

Train leaves Union station at 11:30 p. m., with through coaches and free reclining-chair cars, arriving at grand crossing (Chicago) near the Fair grounds, at 7:20 Sunday morning. Returning, leave Chicago daily at 9:30 p. m. Secure chairs at once at 40 S. Illinois st. For tickets and full information, call at above number, Union station or Massachusetts-ave. depot.

32.50—CHICAGO AND RETURN—\$3.50

Via Pennsylvania Line

Good to return until November 5. All trains stop at South Chicago, Grand Crossing and Englewood. For details apply to ticket agents, 48 W. Washington st., 40 Jackson Place, Union station, Massachusetts ave., or address W. F. BUCKNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

32.00—CHICAGO AND RETURN—\$3.00

Saturday, October 14, via the Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

The New All-Rail Route.

Train leaves Union station at 11:30 p. m., with through coaches and free reclining-chair cars, arriving at grand crossing (Chicago) near the Fair grounds, at 7:20 Sunday morning. Returning, leave Chicago daily at 9:30 p. m. Secure chairs at once at 40 S. Illinois st. For tickets and full information, call at above number, Union station or Massachusetts-ave. depot.

32.50—CHICAGO AND RETURN—\$3.50

Via Pennsylvania Line

For all trains of Tuesday, the 17th, and Saturday, the 21st. Tickets good ten days. All trains stop at South Chicago, Grand Crossing and Englewood. For tickets apply to agents Pennsylvania line or address W. F. BUCKNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

DOWN GOES THE RATE.

To Chicago and the World's Fair.

Commenting Thursday, October 19, the Moon route will sell tickets to Chicago and return for only \$3.00, tickets good returning until November 5. Remember, you have choice of five trains each way by this line. All trains stop at Englewood. For tickets and further information call at ticket office, 26 S. Illinois st., Union Station and Massachusetts-ave. depot.

L. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

32.50—CHICAGO AND RETURN—\$3.50

Via Pennsylvania Line

For all trains of Tuesday, the 17th, and Saturday, the 21st. Tickets good ten days. All trains stop at South Chicago, Grand Crossing and Englewood. For tickets apply to agents Pennsylvania line or address W. F. BUCKNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

BIG FOUR WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE.

Daily Excursion to Chicago.

32.50 For the Round Trip.

Tickets good on all trains and in all cars. Good to return till November 5. Trains leave Indianapolis at 7:10 a. m., 11:20 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:45 p. m., 11:30 p. m. and 12:45 a. m. For tickets and further information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington st., 30 Jackson Place, and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. O. P. A.

Wants Every One Affected To Know.

I wish to tell every one afflicted with that most painful disease, rheumatism, that Perry's Magic Rheumatism Cure will positively cure any case of rheumatism if taken as directed. I was a sufferer for eight years and have tried many so-called remedies, but always failed to find permanent relief. I took the bottle of Perry's Magic Cure over three years ago, and have had no return of the disease since that time.

Max. L. Gooden, 214 Madison st., Ind.

Sold by all first-class druggists. Ask for Perry's Magic Rheumatism Cure. Take no other and be well.

First watch repairing by experts at Marcy's.

GREAT sale gold-filled watches at Marcy's.

GREAT sale 1847 silverware at Marcy's.

Labadie's Fine French Bling.

A home manufacture, No. 78 S. Pennsylvania st., gives best satisfaction; either liquid or powder. See that your wife uses it. At all grocers.

CARRIAGES at Booth's stables, Crown Hill \$2.50. South Yards 50c theater and parties \$1.50, weddings \$2.00 and \$2.50. Market st. Tel. 1001.

NEWGARDENS do not give all their profit to the newspapers, but divide the profit with the customer on cloaks, furs and millinery.

Look at the \$3.50 fur capes at Newgardens—The Tile Front.

The old Scotch Rheumatism Treatment Your druggist sells it.

See display advertisement in this issue of \$3 Chicago excursion by the various lines, October 20, 21 and 22.

For a fine glass of soda stop at Abbott's.

NEWGARDENS stock of cloaks and furs are entirely new, and prices speak for themselves. 41 and 43 W. Washington st.

Tooth Filled Without Pain.

By the Hiale Method, which is guaranteed to be PERFECTLY PAINLESS AND EFFICIENT in every instance. C. C. EYERS, M. D., Dentist, 89 N. Pennsylvania.

New Leave Your Order.

For fall suits and hats at JOHN ROSENBERG'S, 109 E. Washington st.

Fall Woollens Now Ready.

Kieser, the tailor, 19 Virginia ave.

Outrich Feather Coloring.

Plumes colored and curled in the new French cut. CHAS. FAULKNER, 25 S. Illinois st.

Matresses and Feather.

Hirschman's are the best. Ask for them. Only To St. Louis.

Commencing October 4 the O. & N. W. railway will sell tickets to St. Louis at \$5. Two trains each day, leaving Union station 8:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Returning, leave St. Louis at 7:30 a. m. For tickets and full information call at city ticket office, 134 S. Illinois st. Telephone 1020.

J. O. HOLLENBACK, Passenger Agent.

DRESS
GOODS

Wasson's great Dress Goods Sale this week offers the ladies the choicest material of the season just when they want these goods the most and at such low prices that enable them to have two dresses for the money they usually pay out for one.

To-day we have received another choice lot of Novelties from our New York buyer. You will buy them quickly if you need a dress and wonder why they are sold so cheap. The conditions of the time have much to do with the entire Dress Goods Stock which we advertised for sale this week.

Some one has lost a lot of money on them.

Besides the finer Dress Goods, here are:

English Suitings, 36-inches wide; price last week 15c.

Cheviot Suitings, same as sold at 35c; our price 19c.

36-inch Matelasse Suitings, made to sell at 40c; our price 25c.

Two-toned Storm Serges, same as quoted elsewhere last week at 50c; our price 30c.

40-inch English Matelasse Suitings, imported to retail at 65c—they had to be sold by the importer, and we got them so that we can sell them at 35c.

Hop Sack and Storm Serge Suiting, same as advertised elsewhere at \$1 last week, which was the regular price; these goods in our big purchase will be sold at 49c.

CLOAKS

To-day we received another big lot of Coats, Jackets and Mantels, quite different in style from any yet shown.

H. P. WASSON & CO.

13 West Washington street.

5c and 10c STORE

13 West Washington street.

5c for all-Wool Medicated Underwear, regular price \$1.

14c for Ladies' Merino Drawers, worth 25c.

20c Gents' heavy Underwear, worth 60c.

50c Large size Chenille Covers, worth \$2.25.

20c Ladies' all-Wool Ribbed Hose, worth 40c.

4c for fancy Berin, regular price 8c.

all-wool Dryed, worth 30c, regular price 40c.

for all-wool Crash, 18 inches wide, 50c.

Cups and Saucers, regular price 10c. 50c China Cup and Saucer, worth 15c. 15c, 20c, 25c.

Lace collars for 5c. Towels, glassware, crockery, woodenware, etc. Everything goes during the

GREAT ALTERATION SALE

13 West Washington street.

5c and 10c STORE

TURPIN & MATHEWS

5c and 10c STORE

13 West Washington street.

5c for all-Wool Medicated Underwear, regular price \$1.

14c for Ladies' Merino Drawers, worth 25c.

20c Gents' heavy Underwear, worth 60c.

50c Large size Chenille Covers, worth \$2.25.

20c Ladies' all-Wool Ribbed Hose, worth 40c.

4c for fancy Berin, regular price 8c.

all-wool Dryed, worth 30c, regular price 40c.

for all-wool Crash, 18 inches wide, 50c.

Cups and Saucers, regular price 10c. 50c China Cup and Saucer, worth 15c. 15c, 20c, 25c.

Lace collars for 5c. Towels, glassware, crockery, woodenware, etc. Everything goes during the

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14c for Ladies' Merino Drawers, worth 25c.

20c Gents' heavy Underwear, worth 60c.

50c Large size Chenille Covers, worth \$2.25.

20c Ladies' all-Wool Ribbed Hose, worth 40c.

4c for fancy Berin, regular price 8c.

all-wool Dryed, worth 30c, regular price 40c.

for all-wool Crash, 18 inches wide, 50c.

Cups and Saucers, regular price 10c. 50c China Cup and Saucer, worth 15c. 15c, 20c, 25c.

Lace collars for 5c. Towels, glassware, crockery, woodenware, etc. Everything goes during the

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